Children's Knee-pants Suits, strictly allwool, positively cheap at \$6, we will sell all this week at \$3.90. These goods were bought late, and are a "anap."

Boys' Suits (ages fourteen to eighteen years), in very fine fancy Worsteds, Stripes and Plaids, every suit guaranteed to be worth from \$15 to \$18—will be sold by us at \$10

Melton and Kersey Overcoats, in dark and light shades, bought under like advantageous circumstances, good value at \$20, we will sell at FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

We now present every purchaser of a SUIT or OVERCOAT costing \$15 or over an elegant nickle-plated Safe, containing four velvet-lined drawers, Yale lock, and weighing 84 pounds. It is a great gift. Makes a beautiful jewel-box or depository for keepsakes.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

THE COAST PACIFIC PARADISE.

No other lines of railroad have made so many innovations, such reductions of rates. No place on earth are people carried such vast distances, through such varied, beautiful and wonderful scenery, through such a revelation of progress and prosperity and for such cheap fares as in this great westward country. Take, for instance, Los Angeles, Cal., and return, via Salt Lake, San Francisco, etc. It is 6,000 miles from Indianapolis, yet the rate is one cent and two-thirds of a cent per mile, and by adding 772 miles, at the same rate per mile, you get Portland, Ore., and Tacoma, W. T., Yellowstone Park, Mon-tana, the Golden Wheat Belt, St. Paul and Minneapolis. In addition to the low rates offered, these transcontinal lines have provided comforts for passengers on such a scale as will enable the poorest and the richest passenger to be comfortable on these long journeys. Puliman cars are run. Everyone knows that all luxuries you want to pay for are obtainable on the Pullman. Then there are the

FURNISHED FAMILY SLEEPERS. Cleanly and comfortable, in charge of a porter and under rules that make them good enough for anyone.

The cost in these cars is 50 cents per night, or \$2.50 from the Missouri river to Los Angeles or San Francisco. In THE FREE FAMILY SLEEPERS no charge is made for berths; passengers furnish their own bedding. When we think how cheaply and how comfortably the trip to the Pacific coast can be made it becomes a wonder why everyone does not see the wonderful country en route and the Pacific coast par-

Come to us; get full particulars and tickets at low-TIME CARD.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Diet. Pass. Agt.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; warmer; southerly winds. Local Weather Report.

	Indianapolis, Dec. 9.								
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Prec			
7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M	30.05	38	83 83 83	S'east	Cloudy Cloudy Cloudy	0.05			
ter. 38.	gisaco	mpara	tive ste	temen		ondi-			
Normal					200	OIL			

Mean.... Departure from normal.....*8
Total excess or deficiency since Dec. 1 *13
Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1-888 -0.06-0.51

400	INDL	ANAP			9_7	P. M.	
Station.	Bar-	Thermometer.			Pre-	Weath'r	
Diucion.	ter.	Exp.	Min.	Max			
New York city	30.00	38		44	.28	Cloudy	
Buffalo, N. Y	30.08			38	.06	Cloudy	
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.02	46		46		Cloudy	
ittsburg, Pa	30.06	40		42		Cloudy	
Washington, D.C.	30.06	42		46		Clear.	
Charleston, S. C	29.92			62		Rain.	
Atlanta, Ga	29.92	54		54	.22	Rain.	
acksonville. Fla.	29.86	62		72		Cloudy	
ensacola, Fla	29.70	60		62	E 5074100	Cloudy	
iontgomery, Ala	29.78 29.84			60		Rain.	
Vicksburg, Miss New Orleans, La.	29.66			64		Rain.	
ittle Rock, Ark.	30.02	42		48		Clear.	
Salveston, Tex	30.08			40		100	
San Antonio, Tex				68		100	
Jemphis Tenn	29.98					Cloudy	
Memphis, Tenn Nashville, Tenn	29.98					Cloudy	
Louisville, Ky	30.06			50		Cloudy	
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.06		38	40		Cloudy	
dincinnati, O	30.06				.01	Cloudy	
Meveland, O	30.08			40		Cloudy	
Coledo, O	30.08	200,000		40		Cloudy	
darquette, Mien.	29.76						
Ste. Marie, Mich	29.88	36		38		Cloudy	
Chicago, Ill	30.00			44		Clear.	
airo, Ill	30.04					Cloudy Clear	
pringfield fil	Times do de			144		Clear.	
filwaukee, Wis.	The second second second			30		Cloudy	
t. Paul, Minn	29.72			54		Clear.	
lorehead, Minn.	The same of the sa			54		Clear.	
t. Vincent, Minn	The state of the state of			4.9		Fair.	
avenport, Ia	29.96			44		Clear.	
Dubuque, Ia	29.90	38		46		Clear.	
Des Moines, Ia	29.86		20	54		Clear.	
St. Louis, Mo	30.02		32	44		. Cloudy	
Kansas City, Mo.	29.98			54		Clear.	
Fort Sill. Ind. T	30.06					Clear.	
Dodge City, Kan.	30.00			64		Cloudy	
Omaha, Neb		50				Clear.	
North Platte, Neb	200		20				
Valentine N b	29.94			120-12		Clear.	
Yankton, D. T	29.82					Fair.	
Ft. Sully, D. T	29.82					Cloudy	
Sismarck, D. T t. Buford, D. T	29.88 29.90					Cloudy	
Arthur's L'd'g.			and the second second			Cloud	
Qu'Appelle, N.W.	29.96			1 43.0		Cloud	
Ft. As'nab'ne. M. T				34		Snow.	
Helena, M. T.	29.94			5.0		Cloud	
Boise City, I. T	30.14					Clear.	
Chyenne, W. T	30.02					Clear.	
Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T				200		Clear.	
Denver, Col	29.92	54				Clear.	
Pueblo, Col	30.04	50				Cloud	
Santa Fe, N. M.	30,24	3:		42		Clear.	
Salt Lake City	30.08		36			Clear.	
Ft. Washakie, Wy		38	14			Clear.	

T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch

melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

Trying to Find the Assets. Sloux Falls, D. T., Dec. 9 .- John S. Lewis the receiver for the defunct Insurance Company of Dakota, is hard at work on his report of the condition of that concern. He says that the deeper be penetrates into its management, the more complicated and rotten its transactions become. Upon the occasion when Insurance Examiner Shandrew, of St. Paul, made his last official visit, the company was, apparently, finansially solid. It showed assets aggregating \$429. 144, all of which were fictitious or accommodation assets. At least, no one has been able to find them since. The company was driven to the wail by an attachment for \$1,600 soon after Shandrew's examination. The only assets the receiver has been able to discover are \$165 .-000 of worthless notes and the office furniture and fixtures that were not removed before the smash-up. The bottom facts will be known when the receiver makes his report. The company had a very brief existence under a new orpanization, with C. C. Crandell as secretary, who claimed he had \$125,000 at his command to put into the concern in the event he found the affairs of the company as represented by the old organization under H. L. Hollister, but finding the concern completely gutted, he withdrew

from its management.

WHEN INDICATIONS.

MONDAY-Fair weather; warmer.

NIP; LOOK OUT FOR IT.

'Tis "a nipping and an eager air." It will nip you for a siege of sickness and a big doctor's bill if you are not wise and fail to provide yourself with a proper Overcoat. These balmy, bracing days are worse than bitter cold ones. They coax you out and nip you before you know it.

DO YOU GET IT?

Why was Goliath surprised when he was struck by a stone? Because such a thing never entered his head before.

Did it ever enter your head that you can get of us a dark blue Chinchilla Overcoat, single-breasted sack, lined, for \$0. 50. A light brown Victory Cassimere Ulster,

unlined, for \$8.

A gray mixed, single-breasted Victory Cassimere sack, serge lined, for \$9. These are a few of the multitude. Think

HAVE YOU A COACHMAN?

If you employ such a luxury come and examine our

Coachman's Cape and Gloves. It will protect the dear creature from the cold winds.

BAMBERGER

HATTER AND FURRIER,

16 East Washington Street.

THE CHICAGO ANARCHISTS.

The Police Precautions Have a Salutary Effect, and No Meetings Were Held Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 .- The streets around the Haymarket were thronged with people this afternoon, who came expecting some sort of Anarchist demonstration. More policemen than are usually detailed on these streets were on duty, and did not allow crowds to congregate about the corners or in saloons. There were no more people than usual on the street and in adjoining quarters on Milwaukee avenue, or in the saloons frequented by Anarchists on Blue Island avenue and on Twelfth street. Until 3 o'clock in the afternoon the entire force of policemen was on reserve. All the West-side stations were filled with officers up to that hour, but absolutely no trouble was encountered. It was expected that the Anarchists would hold meeting at No. 600 Blue Island avenue. A number of officers in citizens' clothes were detailed to watch the place, but passed the whole day in idleness, for no meeting was held, and not as many people patronized the saloons as do on most pleasant Sundays. At no time were more than fifty Germans in the saloon, and these all the time seated about the tables, quietly drink-

ing their beer. Captain O'Donnell was asked whether he expected any sort of a demonstration on the part of the Socialists or Anarchists in the district. "Not a bit of it. If the Anarchists in my district are left entirely to themselves, they will soon get sick of holding meetings. As far as this day is concerned, there was not a meeting held in the district, to my knowledge. This is something very unusual, as the working people, and the Germans in particular, often select Sunday as the day for their religious and other meetings. But I think that the fact that it was generally understood that the police desired no meetings held caused them to give up the gathering they had planned for the day. No more officers were on duty than usual, and they had

nothing to do." The halls in the Desplaines-street district were closed by order of Inspector Bonfield. Usually there are meetings held over Florus's saloon, at 71 West Lake street, and over Grief's, at 54 West Lake street. These places were both closely watched by special officers in citizens' clothes and by detectives from the Central station. The proprietor of the former place requested his customers to keep away for the day. but in the afternoon a dozen or more men were seated, reading the papers and playing cards, at the tables in front of the bar. There were very few men in Grief's saloon at any time during the day, although hundreds in passing stopped and gazed at the building so well known as the place where secret meetings were held before the Haymarket massacre. The men on reserve at the station, under Captain Aldrich and Lieutenant Larson, were idle all day.

In the West Chicago-avenue district only one meeting was held, and that could hardly be termed a meeting of Anarchists, although among the 250 or 300 who attended it were a number who were known as Anarchists before and after May 4, 1886. This meeting was held at No. 364 Milwaukee avenue. The police were notified that such a meeting would be held, in the middle of the week, but the proprietor requested that officers be sent to attend the meeting in order that there should be no cause for apprehension. Accordingly, Detectives Nordrum, Bohaman, Hoffman and Stigt, of the Central station, with officer Snyder, of the West Chicago-avenue station, were admitted to the hall and were present from the beginning to the close of the meeting. It was held ostensibly by German Free-thinkers for the purpose of organizing a society for the believers in social and religious liberty, the aimrof which should be to found a school for their children. About 300 people were present, mostly women and children. The meeting adjourned at 4 o'clock. and the detectives then went to the Central

Superintendent Hubbard was found at the City Hall this afternoon, receiving reports from the West-side stations concerning the Anarchist trouble. He said no disturbances had been re-

"Do you think this has been a sufficient warning to the Anarchists, or do you anticipate the same trouble every Sunday?"

"Oh, I guess they know what I intend to do now," he replied. "I want to make them understand there must be no mass-meetings of Anarchists in this town while I am chief of police. Of course, they will hold small meetings by themselves, and we shall not attempt to interfere with these, but we are after this Arbeiter Bund, and do not intend temporizing with such an outspoken Aparchist organization as it is presumed to be."

No Man Has Been Offered a Cabinet Position. New York, Dec. 9 .- The & Tribune has the

following special from Indianapolis: "The statements published in many newspa pers that the President-elect has offered Cabinet positions to different men are causing him much annovance. A large number of letters are being received daily commending or disapproving the selections that he is credited with having made. He cannot undertake to explain to each of these many letter-writers that they have been misled by false reports. The simple truth is, as has been stated repeatedly, no man has yet had the offer of a Cabinet position, and it is the hope of the President-elect that the assurance that this is the truth will be accepted as sufficient answer to the untrustworthy statements to the contrary."

A Victim to Her Love for the Dead.

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 9 .- Mrs. William Savory, of Northeast, lies dying, a sacrifice to her love tor a dead friend. Her dearest young lady friend, Miss Stella Stinson, bad died of consumption, entered the room where the corpse lay and kissed the lifeless lips of her dead friend passionately. The undertaker, who was temporarily absent from the room, had just saturated the face and lips of the dead girl with a poisonous liquid. Mrs. Savory, having ab-

THE BIRMINGHAM KILLING

Additional Information Concerning the Terrible Tragedy of Saturday Night.

Three Men Instantly Killed, Seven Fatally Wounded and Thirty Injured in Various Ways by the Bullets of the Officers.

A Strong Force of Troops on the Ground and No Further Trouble Expected.

The Mining Town of Bevier, Mo., in Possession of Armed Men and a Bloody Conflict Likely to Be Begun at Any Moment.

THE BIRMINGHAM TRAGEDY. Later Reports Show that Three Men Were Killed and Seven Fatally Wounded. BIRMINGHAM. Ala., Dec. 9 .- A crowd which had been collecting on the streets for several hours last night, at midmight, advanced on the county jail with the intention of lynching R. R. Hawes, charged with the murder of his wife and child. Many of the best citizens tried to reason with the crowd and prevent trouble, and some lost their lives in the attempt. When the crowd was within a few feet of the jail door, and had failed to heed numerous warnings, the officers opened fire on them, killing three men instantly, fatally wounding seven, and wounding more or less seriously about thirty others. The following is a full list of the killed and

M. B. Throckmorton, postmaster and a very prominent and popular citizen, killed. He leaves a wife and one child. Throckmorton was about thirty years of age, and was born in Louisville, Ky. He came to Birmingham in 1880 as agent for the Southern Express Company. About eighteen months ago he was appointed post-

An unknown negro-shot through the lungs and died this morning. J. R. McCoy was toward the front of the crowd when the firing commenced. He fell at the first

A. B. Tarrant was shot in the back. After the first volley he laid down on the ground with the hope of avoiding the flying balls. Fate would not have it so, however, and a ball struck him as he lay on on his face, and ranged up the back. After a few minutes suffering be died.

A. D. Bryant was shot through the heart. He was standing rather near the front, and was doing his best to restrain the crowd from going any nearer. He fell at the first volley and died C. C. Tate was shot through the hip, thigh

lived at East Lake. He is about forty-five years old and has a family. Colbert Smith (colored), shot through the right lung, died this morning. Lawrence Fitzhugh, a civil engineer, was badly wounded. He was shot through the

and loin. He is dying. He is a painter and

shoulder. He is thirty years old Charles Bailey was shot through the head. It is thought he is fatally wounded. He lived formerly at No. 24 Church street, Boston. A. J. Schiede, a mechanic, was shot in the left side, just under the shoulder. It is thought he will die. He came recently from Kalamazoo,

Mich. Several of his companions were wounded, but less seriously. Charles Jenkins was shot in the back of the head, the ball coming out in the center of his torehead. He lived until 10 o'clock this morning. Jenkins was twenty years old, and lived at Smithfield with his parents and three broth-

- Brandon, at the hospital, wounded in the thigh and abdomen, died as 10 o'clock this morning. Just after he was shot he told his attendants he boarded at the house of the sheriff of Etowah county, at Gadsden, and was here on business before the United States Court. J. W. Montgomery received a slight wound in

the left jaw. Mr. Berkely was abot through both legs be low the knes, while sitting on the rear porch of the residence of Mr. W. W. Siddone, at the corner of Twenty-first street and Third avenue.

Charles Bailey, a brakeman on the Louisville & Nashville railroad, was shot in the right side. just below the nipple. His home is in Boston. His wound, while not necessarily fatal, may J. H. Merritt is at the hospital, shot through

the calf of the left leg.

Matt Kennedy is also at the hospital, shot in both legs below the kuee, the right leg being badly shattered, the left a flesh wound. He is also shot in the left arm below the elbow, and the bone is broken. He is forty years of age, and has a wife and seven children. J. W. Owen is at the hospital, shot entirely through the left thigh. He is a carpenter and

is forty-five years of age. J. W. Gilmore, it is thought, is fatally woundage, and has a wife and five children living at Green Springs.

Frank Childer 18 dead. Albert Smith (colored) was shot in the back and seriously wounded Mr. William Youngblood, Mr. Alexander and Ed S. Cooper, reported as killed or wounded, are

W. A. Bird was shot in the right shoulder, the ball passing entirely through him and coming out near the spinal cord. Mr. Bird is thirty years old and married. The situation is comparatively quiet to-day,

though the feeling is intense, and the authorities have taken every precaution to avert a repetition of last night's horrors. Colonel B. F. Jones, of the Second Regiment, arrived to day and assumed command of the militia. Sheriff Smith, in an interview, said he deeply regretted the occurrences of last night, but felt that he had simply done his duty in upholding the majesty of the law. He said he gave the mob ample warning, and did not give the order to fire until it was absolutely necessary to do so, and that after the mob had begun to fire upon the jail. Mayor Thompson, who was only inducted into office last Wednesday, issued a proclamation this morning expressing sympathy for the families of the victims of last night's tragedy and deeply regretting the occurrence, but favoring the maintenance of law and order, and appealing to all who love peace and good order to refrain from public assemblage and remain in the quiet of their

The death of Postmaster Throckmorton, which occurred at 8:30 this morning, has added to the sorrow of the community. He was one of Birmingham's most popular citizens, and leaves a young wife and one child. He had served the Southern Express Company as agent, and as ticket-agent for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and was appointed postmaster by President Cleveland some eighteen months ago. The death of A. D. Bryant was also peouliarly sad, he, like Mr. Threekmorton, having been engaged in an effort to quiet the mob when shot down. He was shot through the heart and

Bitter Feeling Toward the Officers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 9 .- The American's special from Birmingham, Ala., says: "The defenders of last night's wholesale slaughter are quoting in behalf of its perpetrators that the blood of the martyr is the seed of the church. They declare that the killing was done by sworn officers of the law, in solemn discharge of their duty, and that this example of unterrified intent to uphold the statutes in all their majesty will prove a valuable though tragic lesson to mobs in the future. The public, however, are not disposed thus philosophically to look upon the terribl tragedy, and nine citizens out every ten in this frenzied city are in open and when Mrs. Savory heard of her death she | denunciation of the awful crime. Men were shot down who were neither mobbers nor inciters to mob vengeance. Their dead bodies, when examined, were not loaded down with weapons, and none present saw many of the men killed do any act of violence or commit any sorbed the deadly poison, was striken a fer men killed do any act of violence or commit any were at the jail, Saturday night, were hours later, and her sufferings are excruciating. offense that could be construed either as a crime still on guard this morning, and every approach

or as an intent to commit crime. Throckmorton had no pistol and was endeavoring to induce the crowd to withdraw. To-day, all through the long hours of Sabbath, the blood of the martyrs has crimsoned almost every understanding, and the limit of violence is openly advocated for those who last night fired the fatal bullets. It is generally held that the recklessness and haste of the sheriff in giving the command to fire was assassination, and it is stated on all sides that the immense gathering was not for thepurpose of forcing the jail, but rather out of curiosity. There was never any real danger of assault.

"The Age-Herald to-day gave to its readers several extra editions, and with wise foresight shaped its editorial and local articles with a view to allay excitement if possible, and prevent any further trouble. There is no calm, bowever, in the public mind, and interest and excitement is far greater than twenty-four hours ago. In the light of last night's terrors the Hawes affair has almost diappeared, and the indignation expressed is directed against Sheriff Smith and the posse who fired the fearful volley. Today and to-night the city is a military encamp-ment. The civil authorities have practically stepped down and out, and Colonel Jones, of Montgomery, with thirteen military companies, is absolutely in charge of affairs. The jail is guarded by State treeps, with picket lines extended several squares in every direction, and at each approach there frowns the countenance of a Gatling gun. Mounted scouts are sent out of the city, and at regular intervals acquaint Colonel Jones with the condition of the public mind and prospects of an armed rising by the people. Fire belis sound military slarms, and uniformed men, armed with Winchester rifles, have occupied the principal streets and driven back the thousands who have all day been looking toward the jail. The military was ordered out by Governor Seay from Montgomery, and with the chief executive, Colonel Jones is in regular talegraphic correspondence. In the meanwhile, citizens have not kept within doors. They have congregated in hotels, or on street corners, and in front of bulletin boards. The streets have been a living, maddened mass, and very little oratorical incitement could readily organize a mob whose solemn duty would be declared to be to avenge the murder of the popular Throckmorton and those who fell by him. All along the walls of the city are posted petitions of various kinds signed of thousands of people. One of these recites at leagth the fact that Sheriff Smith had butchered in cold blood some of the best citizens of Birmingham by an act as upprovoked as upnecessary. and asked Governor Seay to immediately relieve him of his duties as sheriff. Another petition side by side reads: "This is to hang him,"

and was signed by thousands of passers. Great excitement was caused by the funeral cortege, through a principal highway, of the victims of the last night's affray. The lengthy procession was headed by a brass band playing solemn dirges. The postoffice building is draped in mourning and makes mute appeal to every

The military were called upon to arrest Smith and others implicated, but this was refused, and finally, about 5 o'clock, a citizen went before a justice of the peace and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Smith and his deputies on the charge of murder. This was served by the coroner, who found Smith in jail, and the coroner himself took charge of the jail, and in his custody that institution is at present. During the day, Capt. Peyton Bibb, who is in Chicago, advised that the military take Smith and Hawes out of jail and carry them to Montgomery, away from the scences of the riot, and for their safe keeping. This was not acceded to by the officer in charge, there being no civil steps to that end advised. During the afternoon the rumor became widespread that 1,500 miners from the Pratt mines, about five miles from Birmingham, would, after dark, march to the city armed with guns, pistols and dynamite cartridges, and with this increase to their ranks it was expected to assault the soldiers and with dynamite blow to atoms the jail. That such will be attempted is expected even by the military, though a successful fight is not anticipated. There are already ten military companies under command of Colonel Jones, and five others will arrive by special trains by midnight. The Montgomery Greys, the True Blues, the Montgomery Mounted Rifles, under command of Hon. A. A. Wiley, member of the present Legislature, and an artillery company in charge of Gatling gun are here from the capital city. Besides these, companies from Tuscaloosa, Greenville, Anniston and other Alabama cities are present. One precaution against undue excitement and consequent violence was taken this morning by the City Council, who, in special session, ordered that all saloons and drug stores be closed until further notice. The following address was issued, this morning, by a meeting of citizens:

"To the Citizens of Birmingham: "The horrible murder of Mrs. Hawes and her children, one of the most atrocious crimes ever known, and the subsequent loss of life of some of our best citizens has deeply stirred the public mind and entisted the tenderest sympathies of every right-minded person. There are some things as sacred as life itself, and one of them is the maintenance of the laws to protect life, and honor, and virtue: Without the orderly observance of the laws of the land, no man, no woman, no child is safe. Public indignation at an atrocious crime is natural, but at the same time the law alone should visit the righteous penalty. It must not be said that in the great city of Birmingham a criminal cannot be arrested and have a fair trial. Some good citizens think the prisoner should have been removed to some other city. With the great population of business men, mechanics, artists and laborers of all classes here, the pride of our city, is it possible that we must call on Montgomery and Mobile to protect criminals from the illegal assaults of our own people? Are we not strong enough to maintain the law without calling on other towns to do it for us? None can deplore more than we the unfortunate killing of last night: the victims were our friends and associates. We do not propose to discuss, now or here, the question as to whether the officers erred in the manner of discharging their duty or as to whether they were hasty. We do know that they had no sympathy for the men they were defending, but acted as vindicators of the law. We address ourselves to the future, not the past, and we appeal to every good citizen io commend law, order and peace, to repress all attempts to excite popular indignation, and to refrain from assembling on the streets. The good name of our city, your own security, and that of your wives and children, counsel most strongly the strict observance of law. The Governor of Alabama, and the military staff and companies of soldiers from other cities, with rifles and Gatling guns, are seen on our streets to-day to enforce law and to maintain it. Let us pledge ourselves so to act in this emergency, and so to speak that from this time forth it may be known that Birmingham stands for law and good order, and needs no help to maintain them." The foregoing is signed by a large number of prominent citizens.

Appeals in similar veins have also been issued by Colonel Jones and Mayor Thompson. Colonel Jones said, at 6 o'clock. after the exciting rumors had come to him of organized bands of miners, that the soldiers, by scouts, would be duly notified of their approach. feared some disturbance, but believed that with the force at his command he could make successful resistance. He criticised the conduct of leading citizens and civil authorities in not coming actually to his support. The soldiers are conducting themselves well, though several times to-day they were hooted while marching in small bodies to their botels. The only thing that, in the opinion of your correspondent, will keep off riot to-night is the presence of two ter-

rible Gatling guns. As to the occurrence of last night, in an interview had to-day, Sheriff Smith said: "We beg ged and pleaded with the crowd to keep back, and then they fired the first shots. Several shots were fired by the crowd before I gave the order to fire. We begred them to halt at the mouth of the alley, and still they kept coming on. We begged them to go back, and time and again warned them that we would shoot, but they would not listen to us. They came half way up the alley, close to the jail door and were shouting, 'Blow up the jail with dynamite.' After all this, and after they opened fire, I gave the order to fire. They continued firing after we ceased. I feel that we could have not done anything else noder the circumstances, and I deeply

regret the necessity.' Police Chief Picard said: "I don't see how we could have done anything else under the circumstances, but I never regretted anything in my life so much as I did the unfortunate necessity. We repeatedly warned them to keep back, and told them we would shoot if they continued to advance. I was inside the jail and heard a shot fired on the outside before Sheriff Smith gave the order to fire. I don't know who fired this shot, whether some one in the crowd or one of the officers, as I was in a position where I could not see the flash. I am not used to crying, but when the terrible affair was over I cried like a baby-I

could not help it." The officers who took part in the affair stood in small groups and talked of it in subdued tones. It was a terrible experience, and one they will not soon forget. All the men who

was guarded by military. All night long crowds of people remained on the streets, and of course talked of nothing but the terrible event of the evening.
Sheriff Smith and Chief of Police Picard were to-night arrested on a charge of murder, growing out of the shooting last night.

THE RIOTING IN BEVIER.

Belief that the Troubles Are Not Ended-The Town Filled with Armed Men.

ST. Louis, Dec. 9 .- It now seems a settled fact that the disturbances at Bevier, Mo., where the serious riot occurred on the night of the 5th, are by no means settled, and that the future must develop more serious disturbances. It is said that when any of the strikers at Bevier go elsewhere to work they are refused employment if it is known that they come from Bevier and belong to the labor confederation there. As long as the strike is continued at Bevier these strikers receive support from the State Confederation. It is said that if the State refuses to interfere there will be more armed men go to Bevier, and the people will soon have more men killed there than they will be willing to buy coffins for. The disarming of both sides at Bevier seems to be a hard thing to do. General Jamison says the only way it can be done is for the Governor to declare the town under martial law. It has been suggested that the sheriff could keep the peace with a posse of ten men constantly on the ground, but he says there is no use to talk about that, as he can not get the men to go there and stay, and they will amount to nothing if an outbreak occurred. There are armed bodies of men, and any one on either side fires off his gun, whether accidentally or not, it is a war signal and the war begins. Adjutant-general Jamison was at Bevier yesterday, in consultation with leading citizens, and the conclusion reached was that the effect of sending militia to Bevier would be only temporary, and it was finally decided to ask Governor Morehouse to come to Bevier. The Governor wired back that he would be there to-day. Last night the store buildings of Loomis & Snively, the leading miners of Bevier, were burned, and it is claimed

the fire must have been incendiary. Adjutant-general Jamison is at a loss as to what to do. He says the National Guard of Missouri, at the command of the State, are mostly young men who work on salaries, and cannot afford to go to Bevier to stay six months, as they would have to do, without pay from the State. There is no money appropriated by the egislature to pay men in the military service. He says he can get plenty of militiamen to go to Bevier for ten days, but if they stayed as long as would be required they would lose their positions at home, where they work for a living. The Third Regiment, of Kansas City, reported to be ordered to Bevier to-day are old-timers, and ready to march when called upon.

WHOLESALE INCENDIARISM.

A Bold but Unsuccessful Attempt to Burn Buildings at Troy, N. Y.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal TROY, N. Y. Dec. 9 .- No bolder incendiary work was ever done in this country than that discovered in this city about 4 o'clock this morning. The flames, when first seen, were in E. Harlew's livery stable, on Glen avenue, and soon appeared in the extensive sheds in the rear of the old Bullshead Hotel, a large three-story structure that was recently converted into tenements. Nearly all of these were occupied. A strong odor of kerosene was detected, and as soon as the firemen had extinguished the flames place a blaze would flash out at some other point. Proof of incendiarism was to be found on all sides. Police and firemen swarmed all over the buildings, and had to do desperate work to save the inmates. Annie Lightbody, who lived with her husband in one of the third-story suites, was found unconscious. Her hands were terribly cut where she had broken the windows to get air. After the fire bad been extinguished, the firemen and police began an investigation. Twenty-seven different points were found where the torch had been applied. and preparations were made to touch off twenty more piles of shavings, cracker boxes and soap boxes, in each of which was a tomato can full of kerosene. Combustible matter was brought to light in every conceivable place, two piles being in the bedroom occupied by Ira Smith, the owner of the building. The police decline to disclose the evidence found, but they took Smitn and Alvin Vanderpool, an employe, into custody this morning. Mrs. Smith was made a prisoner to-night. They have been placed in different cells in the jail, and will not be allowed te communicate. Smith is connected with some of the best famihes in the country. His property was heavily

mortgaged and insured for more than its ful value. Some of the tenants had no insurance, and say that Mrs. Smith has been very importunate of late in endeaving to induce them to in-Other Fires. RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 9.—This morning Jones Brothers' hardware stock was badly damaged by fire, smoke and the water with which the store was deluged. The insurance will cover the loss. The firm has \$2,000 each in the Hartford, the Phonix of Hartford, and the Phonix of London; \$1,000 each in the Franklin of Philadelphia, Phenix of Brooklyn, and National of Hartford, and \$500 in the New Hampshire. LOCK HAVEN, Pa., Dec. 9.—The Central State Normal School building was destroyed by fire this afternoon. One hundred boarding students, most of whom were in the building at the time. were safely removed. The building was of brick, four stories high, and cost \$150,000. The amount of insurance cannot be ascertained tonight, but is said to be small. The total num-

ber of students in attendance was two hundred. Many of them lost their books, clothes and val-CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 9 .- A disastrous fire broke out in Coal Valley, near here, this morning, which consumed the residence, storehouse and four dwelling-houses owned by J. A. Myers, and a tenement-house owned by Samuel Smith. Smith's loss is about \$1,000, while Myers's is fully \$10,000 in all. The tenants suffer a joint loss of \$2,000. Myers was insured on residence, store-house and tenements for \$4,000, but had no insurance on stock of goods. The persons living in the tenements were in-

A Treasurer's Shortage. BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9 .- Frank Knobloch, a

prominent German, and the treasurer of the International Brewing Company, is found to be \$3,250 short in his accounts. On Friday the Buffalo Paper-box Company, of which firm Knobloch was a leading member, made an assignment, and the same afternoon Knobloch notified the directors of the brewing company that his accounts were short, and that in consequence of his assignment he was unable to make good the deficiency. Knobloch's sureties will be called on for the amount of the shortage. It is supposed Knobloch used the money to bolster up the paper-box business. The brewing company say they do not desire to prosecute Knobloch, and it is probable the matter will be

Robert Garrett Sued for Medical Services. BALTIMORE, Dec. 9 .- The young physician, Dr. Nathan R. Goerter, who accompanied Robert Garrett on the trip he made around the world, before his mental troubles assumed so serious a form, has entered suit for \$30,000 for professional services rendered. The bill for that amount was presented to Mr. Wm. Frick. who refused to pay it, and Dr. Goerter at once placed the matter in the hands of his lawyer for settlement. It is asserted that the amount is not exorbitant, inasmuch as Dr. Goerter's labors were most arduous, and because he gave up a growing and lucrative practice in order to accompany Mr. Garrett.

White Cap Depredations. LIMA, O., Dec. 9 .- A White Cap notice was

left last Wednesday night at Thomas Casey's saloon, notifying him that unless he vacated the building within twenty-four hours it would be burned to the ground. Casey did not heed the warping and last night the building was burned. The White Caps left notices at several other saloons last night to take warning by Casey's treatment and leave the town.

Steamship News. LONDON, Dec. 9.-The steamer Gali, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-night.

SHORT'S K. K. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 .- Arrived: Saale, from Bremen; P. Caland, from Amsterdam.

THE SUCCESSOR OF CARLISLE

The Qualities that Should Be Possessed

by the Speaker of the Next House.

The Embarrassing Position in Which a Number of Congressman Reed's Former Compli-

mentary Supporters Find Themselves

Possible Trouble Over Choice of Chairman of Ways and Means Committee.

How a South Carolina Democratic Congressman Was "Elected"-Rapacity of Washington Landlords-A Word for Col. McLean.

THE NEXT SPEAKERSHIP.

The Qualities That Will Be Required and the Men Who Are Best Equipped. medial to the Indianapolis Journas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 .- There is going to be less sentiment and more serious, far-reaching business principles involved in the selection of the Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress than bave ever been exercised in a campaign of that character. It is not probable that there will be more candidates in the field than are now out-Reed, of Maine; McKinley, of Ohio; Burrows, of Michigan; Henderson, of Iows, and Cannon, of Illinois. Mr. Reed has three times been complimented by the Republican minority for the speakership. His nomination by the Republicans in a Democratic House was only a complimentary matter and intended to designate him as the party's choice as the leader of the party on the floor. Now that he finds himself in the majority in the House, and asks his party to tender him a more substantial compliment, there is some embarrassment on the part of those who have heretofore supported him when he could not be placed in the Speaker's chair, and who want to vote for some other man. Several members say it would be a shame to pass him over now, when the party has an opportunity to give him a substantial compliment. At the same time they say he ought not to be taken off the floor, as no one will be left to fill his place. In the same breath they say that a partisan Speaker will be in greater demand in the Fifty-first Congress than at any time since the war. The majority will be extremely small, and a man will be needed in the Speaker's chair who is quick and who has positive decision on the side of his own party; a man who will not hesitate to be partisan on the spur of the moment, and who will not try to exercise that conservativeness which would be commendable where there was a large majority. A Speaker is wanted who will not lean so far backward that he will, when political questions are before the House, in any degree favor the opposite party. Mr. Reed, above all other men, can take the bit in his mouth and floor a partisan opponent, or take sides with his own party with more real pleasure than any man who has served in the House during the last quarter century. Between those who want to vote for either McKinley or Cannon, and who at the same time see the wisdom of selecting Reed, and those who at some time have felt the bite of his surcasm and have quiet personal feelings against him, there are some embarrass-

Major McKinley would make a splendid Speaker if there was a larger majority in the House. He is too conservative to be partisan, and too fair to take positive sides where an opportunity is offered to distribute favors. Mr. Cannon has all of the partisan inclination and readiness to make a Speaker who would fill the bill in case of an emergency, but he is not as clear in his speech and not as neat in form, although he is very convincing when he gives expression. There will be some confusion, also, in the selection of a Speaker over the question of chairmanship of the committee on ways and means. Judge Kelley, who has been chairman of the committee under other Republican administrations of the House, will, of course, expect to be made chairman this time. The Judge has made more of a study of the tariff question than any other man in Congress, but he is more than three score and ten years of age, and has not the vigor which will be necessary in a chairman who will be expected to frame one of the most important tariff bills ever presented in Congress, and conduct the most exhaustive and exciting debates ever held. It is not believed that either McKinley or Reed would want to take second position on the committee on ways and means, and if neither is chosen to the speakership the question would be what will become of the two Republican giants now on the committee on ways and means?

THE CIVIL-SERVICE LAW.

Expression of the George William Curtis Organization Respecting Its Enforcement. New York, Dec. 9. - The executive committee of the Civil-service Reform Association, at its last meeting, adopted the following resolu-

Resolved, That the declarations and pledges of the Republican platform and the views expressed by the President-elect in his letter of acceptance justify the hope that the progress in civil-service reform already secured will be maintained and extended. Resolved. That honest, thorough and effective enforcement of the civil-service law of January, 1883, can be assured only by placing sincere friends of reform at the heads of all offices in which the service

Resolved. That a general system of removals from

the public service upon a party change of administration, under the plea of correcting the injustice of previous removals is the very evil that reform seeks to correct. Reform could never begin if honest and efficient officers devoted to their duty and not offensive partisan, although appointed for political reasons, should be removed for precisely the same reasons to make place for partisans of the removing power. This would be a clean sweep with the consequent demoralization of the public service and of politics which good citizens of all parties deplore.

Resolved, That the interference of members of Congress with the exercise of the executive power of appointment and removals and the laws which, by prescribing a fixed term for inferior offices, facilitate a clean sweep of the civil service every four years, are the chief bulwark of the spoils system, and that the remedy lies in the repeal of the four years' laws and the prevention of the interference of members of

Congress in executive appointments. Resolved, That removals from the public service, with the exception of certain political officers, should made only for reasons connected with the characnd efficiency of the service, and that hereafter, eretofore, we will heartily and unitedly sustain ry effort of the national administration to emancipale the non-political service of the government from

HOW ELLIOTT WAS "ELECTED." Democratic Frauds in a Republican District Justified by Crisp's Committee.

More than five months ago the House committes on elections formally expressed its judgment on the contested case of Smalls against Elliott, of the Seventh South Carolina district. Chairman Crisp undertook to prepare the report to the House, and Mr. Lyman to formulate the views of the minority of the committee. The latter performed his duty promptly, but Chairman Crisp "could not find time" to write a report, although Congress remained in session for nearly four months after the committee reached a decision. The Democrats determined to smother the matter until after election, hoping that the long delay would so discourage the Republicans of the district that Elliott would find it less difficult to manufacture a "major-

ity" than he did two years ago. Chairman Crisp to-day submitted the report and gave notice that he would call it up "at an early date." Of course the report favors Elliott, and it is signed by every Democratic member of the committee. It is held that he was elected because he is a white Democrat and white Democrats voted for him. That is the gist of it. On a fair vote the Republicans have 8,000 to 10,000 majority in the district. When the Democratic Legislature redistricted the State the Seventh district was marked off so as to include as many strong Republican counties as possible, and it was then and there agreed to give the Republicans one district. On the face of the present returns-all made and signed by Democratic election officers—Smalls received a majority of several hundred, but the Democratic board of State canvassers rejected enough returns to "elect" Elliott by a bogus majority of about 700. The exhaustive and able review of the case by the minority of the elections com-